



# THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN.

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TERMS.  
One copy per annum, in advance..... \$4 00

## DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

For Governor,  
BERIAH MAGOFFIN,  
OF MERCER COUNTY.

For Lieutenant Governor,  
LINN BOYD,  
OF MCCRACKEN COUNTY.

For Attorney General,  
ANDREW J. JAMES,  
OF FRANKLIN COUNTY.

For Auditor,  
GRANT GREEN,  
OF HENDERSON COUNTY.

For Treasurer,  
JAMES H. GARRARD,  
OF BOYCE COUNTY.

For Register of the Land Office,  
THOMAS J. FRAZIER,  
OF BREATHITT COUNTY.

Supt. of Public Instruction,  
ROBERT RICHARDSON,  
OF KENTON COUNTY.

Prest. Board Internal Improvement,  
JAMES P. BATES,  
OF BARREN COUNTY.

FOR CONGRESS,  
CAPT. WILLIAM E. SIMMS,  
OF BOURBON.

FOR HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
GEO. R. VALLANDINGHAM,  
OF FRANKLIN COUNTY.

TUESDAY..... JULY 26, 1859

### A Peaceable Election.

In another column we publish the correspondence between a number of gentlemen of both the political parties in regard to the maintenance of law and order at the several voting places in this county upon the day of election, together with the agreement made by a committee of Democrats and Oppositionists representing all the precincts of the county. The correspondence between the parties who brought about the appointment of the committees is given in full. Responses were received from several other gentlemen of the Opposition to whom the proposition of Messrs. Dudley, Garrard, and others was addressed, and some of these answers we publish in connection with the action of the committee of ten.

The recommendations of the committee are such as must meet the approval of all good citizens, and we trust that they will be carried out in good faith. We are assured that the Democracy throughout the county will stand up to the agreement made by their representatives, and the Opposition cannot do otherwise without being guilty of an act of treachery, which we would be unwilling to charge upon them in advance. It is fair to presume that both parties are acting in good faith; and if this be so, we shall have a fair and free election, undisturbed by violence or unlawful disorder.

Capt. Simms addressed a very large audience in this place on Friday night, and it is the opinion of most of those who heard him, as well as our own, that his speech was the ablest effort made by any one for years past. Indeed we have not heard anything to compare with it since the last Presidential campaign. In the course of his remarks, he mentioned the fact that Mr. Rodman had undertaken to meet him at Bridgeport that day, and he invited the gentleman to respond to him at Frankfort.

But Mr. Rodman was not so rash as to accept his challenge, and we do not blame him; for it is said by most persons who heard the discussion at Bridgeport, that the Opposition candidate for the Legislature was demolished, in fact, worse used up than he was by Clay last year at Peak's mill. Neither hair nor hide was left him in the encounter, and we are much mistaken if he ever consents again to discuss with a Democratic Congressman in this county or elsewhere.

We never saw as large a turn out of the Democracy of this precinct as assembled Friday night in the court-house, and from this indication, as well as from the thrilling effect of Capt. Simms' speech, we are beginning to believe confidently that Franklin will give him a very handsome majority. Clay carried this county in 1857 by 36 majority; let us improve on this for our gallant standard-bearer in the present contest. He is worthy of our best efforts.

The Opposition print which undertakes a defense of Mr. Page does not meet the question squarely. It dodges the law and dodges the facts. Everybody knows that we have done and are doing work for the Auditor's office—but the Commissioners' blanks, Common School blanks, and Registration blanks for 1859 and 1860, a fat job of several thousand dollars given to Col. Hodges two years in advance—ah, there's the rub! These blanks are annual affairs, are used every year, and could be and ought to be sent out each year separately, when the public documents and Metcalfe's Reports are distributed.

Besides this the law, in the case of the Commissioners' blanks, says they shall be printed by the Public Printer under the direction of the Auditor, and sent out by the first day of January in EACH year. Will any fair disinterested man, with the facts and the law before him, take the position that Mr. Page had any right to get Col. Hodges to print these blanks for the two years embraced in our term of office, and pay him for them out of the public money? If he had, why then the last Legislature might as well not have elected us to do the public printing from August 1, 1858, to August 1, 1860.

Keenon & Crutcher, Main street, have received Harper for August.

### Propositions for Maintaining Order at the Polls in Frankfort.

#### Correspondence.

FRANKFORT, July 9, 1859.

Messrs. C. S. Morehead, Orlando Brown, T. N. Lindsey, A. G. Hodges, A. W. Dudley, H. I. Todd, H. J. Morris, Thos. S. Page, James Harlan, P. Swigert, John T. Roberts, Thos. M. Green, John Rodman, John M. Harlan, Mason Brown, E. H. Taylor, James Monroe, and G. W. Craddock:

GENT.: The undersigned recognizing in you gentlemen of high character and believing that you, as well as ourselves, deprecate some acts of violence that have occurred at the Frankfort precinct at some previous elections, and feeling that you would readily and willingly co-operate in some agreed plan for the prevention of any disorder at the polls at the next August election, beg leave to submit to you the following proposition,

You select a committee of three, and they shall select a Vigilance Committee of ten gentlemen from each of the political parties, and the twenty men shall be present at the polls on the day of the election and see that every person entitled to a vote shall have the privilege of voting without molestation.

We shall be pleased to receive a reply by Monday, the 18th inst.

We are, very respectfully,  
J. DUDLEY,  
J. H. GARRARD,  
J. P. METCALFE,  
R. R. REVILL,  
P. U. MAJOR,  
J. SHANNON,  
D. M. BOWEN,  
J. W. TATE,  
S. I. M. MAJOR,

FRANKFORT, July 18, 1859.

To Messrs. J. Dudley, J. H. Garrard, J. P. Metcalfe, R. R. Revill, P. U. Major, J. S. Shannon, D. M. Bowen, J. W. Tate, S. I. M. Major:

GENTLEMEN: We received your communication of the date of July 9th, addressed to ourselves and others with a request that we should answer by this present date.

Your communication is in the following words: "The undersigned recognizing in you gentlemen of high character, and believing that you as well as ourselves deprecate some acts of violence that have occurred at the Frankfort precinct at some previous elections, and feeling that you would readily and willingly co-operate in some agreed plan for the prevention of any disorder at the polls at the next August election, beg leave to submit to you the following proposition, viz: You select a committee of three, and we will select a committee of the same number, and they shall select a committee of ten gentlemen from each of the political parties, and the twenty men shall be present at the polls on the day of the election and see that every person entitled to a vote shall have the privilege of voting without molestation."

In response to this, we beg leave respectfully to state, that we are not apprised of any intention on the part of our friends to do any unlawful act whatever at this or any other precinct in the county on the day of the election. And we hereby utterly disclaim any such purpose, and are somewhat at a loss to understand why it has been supposed by you that there is a necessity for such extraordinary precautions as you recommend.

But, being desirous at all times of seeing law and order preserved, and thinking that this can be done without forming ourselves into "a Vigilance Committee" that is in itself unauthorized by the laws, we would suggest to you whether the object you have in view could not better be carried out by the appointment of a committee of five on each side, to be selected from each precinct in Franklin county, who should agree upon some line of conduct to be pursued by both parties, and that the committee of ten thus raised jointly recommend its adoption at all the precincts?

We are, very respectfully,  
Yours, &c.,  
ORLANDO BROWN,  
A. W. DUDLEY,  
P. SWIGERT,  
T. M. GREEN.

FRANKFORT, July 18, 1859.

Messrs. Orlando Brown, A. W. Dudley, P. Swigert, and T. M. Green:

Your note of to-day's date is received. We have not received replies from several gentlemen whom we addressed ours of the 9th inst. We however accept without hesitation the proposition contained in your letter, and name the committee five on our side therein proposed, viz: James H. Garrard, John A. Holton, Scott Brown, J. W. French, and Lawrence Gordon. This committee will be ready to meet your committee at the court-house on Wednesday next, at two o'clock, P. M., if that time and place be agreeable to you.

We are, very respectfully,  
J. DUDLEY,  
J. H. GARRARD,  
R. R. REVILL,  
J. P. METCALFE,  
D. M. BOWEN,  
S. I. M. MAJOR,  
JAS. W. TATE.

FRANKFORT, July 21, 1859.

To Messrs. J. Dudley, J. H. Garrard, J. P. Metcalfe, D. M. Bowen, S. I. M. Major, and Jas. W. Tate.

GENTLEMEN: We have received yours of the date of July 18th, in answer to our response to yours of the 9th inst. You named Wednesday as the day for the meeting of the committee. This did not give us time to address gentlemen from the various precincts to whom we thought of applying to act with your committee.

In the suggestion we made to you, we only intended to convey our individual opinion as to what would be the best plan for carrying out your views. We had no authority to act for any but ourselves, and we were only four out of some eighteen or twenty to whom you had addressed a similar communication, from many of whom you received separate replies. Those replies must have convinced you that we were not acting in any representative capacity, nor have we any authority to act. Still, as individuals, we will request five of the members of our party to unite with the five already named by you, with the hope that the joint committee may agree in recommending some course of action that will meet the approbation of all parties. We have accordingly addressed notes to Hon. Ben Monroe, J. W. Russell, Thomas Steele, C. D. Morris, and J. D. Robinson, with a request that they should meet your committee on Monday next, which seemed to us to be a day sufficiently early for the purposes designed to be effected by the meeting.

We beg leave again to repeat here what we said in our first communication—that we are not apprised of any intention on the part of our friends to do any unlawful act whatever, nor have we the slightest idea that there is any necessity for unusual precautions to be taken to preserve the peace at the polls in Frankfort. And we wish again to assure you, that in what we have done in the premises has been solely done in our individual capacity and not as representing any party or persons but ourselves. And we must repeat our objection to anything like a "Vigilance Committee" as suggested by you, interposing a tribunal between the Judges and the people not known to the laws, and which by its own judgment would unavoidably lead to strife.

Respectfully yours,  
ORLANDO BROWN,  
T. M. GREEN,  
A. W. DUDLEY,  
P. SWIGERT.

Recommendations of the Committee.

We, the undersigned, having been called together by mutual friends to devise some effectual plan to preserve order at the ensuing election, after consulting and exchanging views, have come to the conclusion that all we can do is to give our advice to all parties to use every means to keep down any undue excitement.

We say that no man ought to offer to vote unless he believes he has the right to do so;

That no man should be obstructed in the exercise of the right to vote, in any way; and that

the practice of depriving men of the right of voting, whether by fraud, threats, or violence, is alike unjustified, and should not be encouraged.

We recommend that there be no spirituous liquors used on the election day at the places of voting or in the vicinity.

We make these recommendations not in a spirit of dictation, but for the benefit of mutual friends and the preservation of order.

J. H. GARRARD, Frankfort.  
B. MONROE, Frankfort.  
J. A. HOLTON, Forks Elkhor.  
THOS. STEELE, Peak's Mill.  
J. W. FRENCH, Peak's Mill.  
C. D. MORRIS, Peak's Mill.  
SCOTT BROWN, Bridgeport.  
J. W. RUSSELL, Bald Knob.

J. D. ROBINSON, Bald Knob.  
J. H. REDDISH, Bald Knob.

Correspondence.

FRANKFORT, July 16, 1859.

GENTLEMEN: Your letter of the 12th inst. has been received and respectfully considered, and I regret that it has not been convenient for me to give it an earlier answer.

Certainly no man ought to be deprived of his lawful right of suffrage, and I entirely agree with you in disapproving and condemning disorder and violence at our elections. Any plan or arrangement for their prevention, in aid of the law, which may be agreed upon between you and the gentlemen to whom you have submitted your proposition, will meet my acquiescence.

The appointment was published for Capt. Simms and Hon. Jas. B. Clay. Neither arriving at the appointed time, Geo. R. Vallandingham was called for, who responded, that as his competitor was not present, it would not be prudent for him to do more by way of a speech than to announce himself as a candidate to represent Franklin county in the next Legislature, and request the Democrats to unite in his support, as he was a candidate not from any personal ambition, but at the call of the party. We were gratified to see the manly, respectful manner in which he made the announcement, as also the cordial endorsement it received. Col. Garrard, candidate for State Treasurer, then took the stand, and said he had not come there with the view of making a speech; but as those expected to speak had not arrived, he would give them a few of the reasons why he would vote the entire Democratic ticket, and why he hoped the whole ticket would be elected. The first was because the Democratic party was the only party able and willing to maintain this Union. As for the Opposition party, it was not known across the Ohio river. It then took the cognomen of Black Republican party, and he hoped all good patriots would shape their course so as never to let that party get power, for he feared they had neither principle nor honesty; and he hoped, as all the powers and blessings now enjoyed by the American people were the production or consequence of the Democratic party, that it deserved the confidence and undivided support of all who desired a continuation of those blessings and our glorious Union. I will not pretend to follow Mr. Garrard farther, as I cannot refrain from giving Capt. Goins a short rehearsal.

He took the stand and made a bold, respectful relation of his feelings and principles; said he was no speaker—not even blessed with an education; but he had become convinced that the Democratic party was right, and he intended to act with them throughout, except for representativeness, and he would do that from personal considerations. He spoke like a sensible, business man, fervent, earnestly, and, we believe, honestly. He said it was a strong sort of maneuver for the American party to pretend that they were supporting Mr. Bell honestly, after they had given the pledge, signs, and pass words to insure only to those of a certain order; whilst Mr. Bell pledged as solemnly he never would; on the top of that, to actually go into partnership with the Black Republican party, or, as Prentice termed it, form an alliance with them, to abuse the Democratic men and measures, he thought was a cheat and a swindle; for Mr. Bell tries very hard to agree with the Kansas policy of Mr. Buchanan, and he tries to be a better pro-slavery man than Magoffin. But it looks very unnatural to see the party form an alliance with the Abolition party, if they are sincere in slavery protection. How an Abolitionist can protect slavery I can't understand, and how a pro-slavery man can unite with an Abolitionist I can't understand. So I think they are making a bad bargain, and I don't intend to be a party to it, and hope the Democratic party will be sustained. He displayed some noble sentiments, and done it in a calm, dignified, feeling manner. He warmed up the hearts of many Democrats.

When he closed, in response to a call, D. S. Thomas.

FRANKFORT, July 18, 1859.

GENTLEMEN: Your communication of the 9th inst. was received some days after its date. In reply, I have to state, that as the sheriff of Frankfort, I expect to hold the election at the Frankfort precinct, and, being a peace officer, will discharge my duty.

H. I. TODD.

To J. Dudley, J. H. Garrard, and others.

J. Dudley, Esq., and others:

I have yours of the 9th inst. As I have never interfered with the elections any way, I decline doing so now; but hope some satisfactory arrangement may be made by those having the control of such matters. I am, respectfully,

THOS. S. PAGE.

FRANKFORT, July 19, 1859.

Peace Declared—Lombardy Conceded—France and Spain to Sardinia—Italian Confederacy—The Pope Honorary President.

Farther Point, July 24—The steamer North Briton from Liverpool on the 13th, and bound for Quebec, has been intercepted off this point, and a most important budget of news obtained. The steamer Anglo Saxon, from Quebec, arrived at Liverpool on the 11th inst. The advices by the North Briton are four days later than those furnished by the steamer Africa, and are of a highly important character in a political and financial point of view.

A treaty of peace between Austria and France and Sardinia had already been concluded.

The provisions of this treaty are briefly as follows:

An Italian Confederacy is to be formed under the Honorary Presidency of the Pope of Rome.

Napoleon, in turn, grants those possessions to Sardinia. Austria retains the right of rule over Venice.

The steamer left Liverpool before the effect of this news had time to be developed.

Cyrus W. Field came passenger in the North Briton, having accomplished the object of his trans-Atlantic visit.

The Paris Moniteur explains a circumstance attending the armistice. It says: "The great neutral powers exchange communications with the belligerents, but it was unsuccessful until the French fleet was about to commence hostilities against Venice, and the conflict before Verona was imminent; when Napoleon, anxious to prevent further bloodshed, ascertained the disposition of the Emperor of Austria, and, finding him willing, signed the armistice."

Capt. Simms got to the grounds by 4 o'clock, and by 5 nearly all the crowd reassembled. Capt. Simms took the stand, and I am candid when I say to you, for about three quarters of an hour his eloquence and argument has not been surpassed in this district for many years. As he will make several speeches in the county before he leaves, I think it would be indecisive in me to synopsize his speech; but must say it lacked very little of pleasing all who heard it.

It was reported that Kosuth was to prepare a monarchical government for Hungary.

The following is a copy of the telegraph from Napoleon to the Empress Eugenie, announcing that peace had been declared.

ALLEGRO, July 11—A treaty of peace has been signed between the Emperor of Austria and myself, on the following basis:

The Italian Confederacy is to be under the honorary Presidency of the Pope. The Emperor of Austria concedes his rights in Lombardy to the Emperor of the French, who transfers them to the King of Sardinia.

The Emperor of Austria preserves Venice, but will form an integral part of the Venetian Confederacy. [Signed] NAPOLEON.

DROWNED.—We regret to learn that Wm. A. Carter, a son of Dr. L. Carter, living near Cambendsville, in Anderson county, was drowned in Salt river, near his father's residence, on Saturday last. He was bathing, and diving near a large tree, probably became entangled in the roots, and could not rise again. A number of persons were in with him, but before they could render him any assistance he was beyond recovery. He was a young man of great promise, and we deeply sympathize with the Doctor in his loss. This is the second son he has lost by accident in the last few years, a son

## THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN.

[Special Dispatches to the Cincinnati Gazette.]

**Important European Intelligence—Temporary Cessation of Hostilities—Opinions of the London Press of all Parties—Views of the Paris Journals.**

**THE ARMISTICE—OPINIONS OF THE BRITISH PRESS.**

[From the London Times July 8.]

**NEW YORK, July 21.—**While we are discussing the progress of the plot and speculating as to the nature of the catastrophe, the curtain falling yesterday, France and Austria were upon the point of joining in another desperate battle, the celebrated fortified quadrangle had been reached. Peschiera had been invested; Mantua had been masked; Verona was upon the point of being summoned; Vicenza was threatened, and Garibaldi was maneuvering upon the rear of the great fortress, the waves of warfare were undulating, and vibrating to another great burst in foam—to-day, the spirit of peace has breathed upon the waters, and the storm is for the moment at an end. Three months ago we expected peace and were surprised by war. To-day Europe was waiting in breathless expectation of a great battle fought in the very strongest fortress of Austria, and is again surprised by the calm announcement that an armistice had been concluded, and that two great armies are for the moment no longer enemies. The first impulse is one of joy. It is a great relief to know that the human misery, which we have from day to day been recording, is stayed—that the dogs of war are again chained up—that half a million of men have ceased to fly at each other's throats. But this congratulation uttered, we consider more closely the conqueror in his triumph, and ask ourselves whether this armistice is really the prelude to peace, or whether it is but a stop to take breath for a further race of conquest. The position of the two parties is not of that equal character which would enable us to hope that both are in the same degree desirous of a lasting peace.

Every moment of delay to France is gain conceded by Austria—is confession of exhaustion. Austria has hitherto lost everything that she could have lost. She has been beaten in every battle. She has been driven from every position. All the prestige of her armament has been destroyed, and her troops are demoralized less by defeat than by a profound distrust of their leaders and their military organization. She could not be in a worse position than now.

It she had lost another great battle on the Adige, if Peschiera had fallen, if Verona had been taken, and if Mantua had been stormed, it would not be more apparent to the world than at this moment, that Austria is unable to cope with France as a military power. To her, therefore, the cessation of hostilities is but the surrender of all hope of retrieving her military honor. In consenting to it she must have abandoned all her pride, and must have embraced only the last hope of safety. She must mean peace, and she must mean to pay the price of peace, if this step is any other than an all advised momentary expedient.

To France, on the contrary, either for peace or for war, this armistice is worth another great victory. Paris may illuminate for it as for the victory on the Adige, or for the storming of Mantua, Austria is at home with her resources behind her, and with Germany mustering in her rear. France is far away, reduced by her hard fights, requiring reinforcements, anxious to bring up supplies, and desirous of time to enable her combinations from sea coasts to develop.

[From the London Times, July 9.]

If the armistice is but a truce, like that concluded ten years ago, between Radetzky and Charles Albert, then it is a fatal concession on the part of Francis Joseph, for it will enable his enemy to repair his strength. We will hope, however, that in consenting to this armistice the Emperor of Austria has made up his mind to the necessary conditions of peace.

The nature of these conditions cannot but have presented themselves to him. On the evening of that day of Solferino, all hope of re-establishing the authority of Austria over any portion of Lombardy must have passed away like a dream in the morning. He must have felt the moment was come for either absolute submission, or for another obstinate, hopeless fight. He has chosen the former alternative. He has submitted—well what will be the terms? The progress of this contest has done much to disclose as to the character of the man who has brought this campaign to so speedy a termination. He never submits from his forced design, but he is never elated by success, and is content to march step by step and by slow certain advances to the objects he has proposed to himself. He may be expected to be moderate in the hour of his triumph, but however moderate he may be, Austria can scarcely expect more than to be allowed to enjoy what she has for the moment preserved. Lombardy is gone, and the fortress which enabled her to dominate Lombardy cannot be expected to remain unconditionally in her hands.

Venice is not yet a part of the French conquests, and she may stipulate that the Queen of the Adriatic may be allowed to retain an independent character under the most popular of her Archdukes. Lombardy, however, has fallen beneath the sword, and the conqueror must despatch it according to his will. Before this truce is ended the French army will be refreshed and reinforced. A fleet of gunboats will be ready for launching upon the lake that surrounds Mantua, and a great army will be ready to make its descent upon the shores of Northern Italy. Broken and dispirited as Austria is not, she is better able to fight at this moment than she will be at any future time. We believe, therefore, in peace, and we believe the path to peace will be made smooth to her, for the Emperor has won the advantage which he proposes to himself. He has climbed his day's journey, and he is probably inclined to halt and rest, and recruit his strength. If this should be so, and if this war between France and Austria is ended, France becomes tremulous in power out of the conflict, and Europe will look on with still increasing interest, much meditating upon the future while she rests upon her arms.

[Correspondence of the London Times.]

PEACE PROPOSALS OF PRUSSIA TO REPORTED BY THE LONDON TIMES—THEIR PRACTICAL ABSURDITY AND INEVITABLE REJECTION BY FRANCE.

BERLIN, Saturday, July 2, 1859.

The Prince Regent of Prussia, without possessing any claim for consideration as a statesman, is a straightforward, honest soldier. His experience of war is confined to the French campaign of 1814, (wherein he served in a subordinate place,) and to his command of the Prussian troops who put down the Baden revolutionists in 1848-50. His greatest admirers will hardly assert that he has given proof of strategic ability. He is, however, impressed with the idea—so prevalent now-a-days among crowned heads—of being a great Captain, and his utmost ambition is to command as Generalissimo the army of the German Confederation. He is anxious that Prussia should reassume her position among the great powers of Europe, and should speak not only in her own name, but as the representative of Germany. He was strongly opposed to the vacillating policy which caused Prussia to strike her colors to Austria and Bavaria in 1850, and to refuse her co-operation in support of Turkey in 1854. According to the so-called "Constitution" prevailing in this country, he alone can direct its foreign policy, the Chambers being a mere mockery, and only allowed to discuss such measures as the Government may initiate. When he first proposed the mobilization of Landwehr many members of ministry—which had but lately been formed from the ranks of the Liberal party—opposed the measure. They utterly disapproved the system which had handed over the Austrian Empire to Jesuits and priests, and they thought that a threat was not the best commencement for the proposed mediation. They were, however, unable to resist the allurements of the Court, and after some days' delay the order was issued for placing the army on a war footing.

This unexpected measure took all Europe by surprise, and France was not long in demanding explanations. The Government replied that it was impossible Prussia could remain defenseless while a great war was raging close to the frontier of the German Confederation, and—against one of the principal members of that body; that it had armed for defense alone, and for the purpose of giving proper support to its diplomacy on the first fitting occasion; and that it had no hostile intentions against the Emperor Napoleon. Germany, however, knew that, though this was part of the truth, it was not the whole truth. It felt that the mobilization meant action, and immediate action; All the other papers express the same opinion.

[Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Commercial.] NEWS FROM EUROPE BY THE AFRICA—THE PEACE NEWS.

NEW YORK, July 21.—Count Pulsky, who re-

presents the radical Liberals and Revolutionists, writes to the Tribune on the subject as follows:

London, Friday, July 8, 1859.—The telegraphic message of the Emperor of France to the Emperor, which announces an armistice, is here, of course, interpreted as a sign of an approaching peace. But just in the same way as I predicted in January, what nobody believed, that the war in Italy had become irresistible, I now again maintain that the truce will not lead to peace.

Napoleon had solemnly declared that he must continue the war until the independence of Italy is secured from the Alps to the Adriatic, and I know from persons who saw him three days before the truce, that he is still bent upon complete supremacy. Accordingly, if Austria should even consent to abandon Lombardy, he will insist upon her withdrawal from Venice, and this concession cannot yet be palatable to Francis Joseph, though he has been terribly frightened by French occupation of Lusignan in Chios, next door to Famagusta and Zongi. It is true the Austrian army is demoralized, that the Emperor went at Novi on account of the disastrous retreat, that Hungary is on the brink of insurrection, and Bohemia and Tyrol disaffected.

Still he cannot make peace unless he should make up his mind not only to dismiss all his present Ministers, but to staffify himself. His decking war in Hungary in 1848 and '49, and all his system of government since that time, has been a terrible mistake. To make concessions to the Italians would not now be of any avail, but would exalt all the malcontents of the Empire to the boldest steps, and would earn for him the contempt of Germany. The Austrian army is not yet sufficiently beaten, and the enthusiasm of the German officers has not yet cooled down to that extent as to make the surrender of Venice necessary; and Napoleon, unless defeated or forced by an European armed mediation, will not make peace under conditions excluding the independence of Italy beyond the Mincio. The whole of the powers agree in thinking that the line of the Mincio is necessary for the strategic defense of Germany on this side of the Tyrol, and they will never consent to Venice falling into the hands of a great maritime power. They assert that even now the war is not localized to Italy. Klappa addresses the Hungarians in inflammatory proclamations from the Emperor's headquarters, and with his consent, Kosssuth is on his way to the camp of Louis Napoleon, and the Republican standard, tattered under foot in France, is to be elevated in the hereditary States of Austria. In Bohemia and the Tyrol, in Hungary and Venice, revolutionary agents are at work, and the very existence of Austria as a great Power in imminent danger.

No time is therefore to be lost, and interferences must be prompt in order to be efficacious. The revolutionary spirit may spread; for there is discontent where the Germans tongue is spoken elsewhere than in Austria. What say the "governing classes," if Napoleon II, after defeating Austria at another Austerlitz, should attack Prussia at another Jena? In the words of Gentz, they feel "that it is neither to England nor Russia that they must look for deliverance, however desirable the assistance of these Powers may be. It is to Germany, and to Germany alone, that the task must be reserved." They remember that Prussia, having deserted Austria in 1806-7, the latter, after the defeat of Austerlitz, observed a strict neutrality. They have not forgotten that the result of that battle was the formation of the Confederation of the Rhine—"States," according to the Federal Act, "severed forever from the German empire, rendered independent of any Power foreign to the Confederacy, and placed under the protection of France." They know that the coalesced Princes pleaded the necessity, in consequence of the weakness of their former chief, of looking out for a new Protector possessing sufficient force to secure them from insult. They read that Napoleon I, in announcing the Confederation of the Rhine to the Diet of Ratisbon, declared "That he had accepted the title of Protector of the Confederation of the Rhine. That so pacific were his objects that he would never carry his views beyond that river." They remember how the First Napoleon kept that promise, and they see his successor, who "represents the principle, the cause, and the defeat," pursuing his *idees Napoléoniennes* on the plains of Lombardy. They may therefore be excused if they are alarmed at their position, and if they take such steps as may be necessary for their safety. The point in dispute is simply as to the wisdom and timeliness of the measures they have adopted. It cannot for a moment be asserted that the Rhenish frontier is in imminent danger, and yet see what Prussia is doing.

She proposed to the Diet that the Seventh and Eighth Corps of the Federal Army, (Bavaria, Württemberg, Baden, Hesse, Hesse-Darmstadt,) should be placed on the Upper Rhine; and we have just heard that the military commission to whom the question was referred by the Diet has this day reported in favor of her demand. By the end of next week her army will be in full march. Two corps d'armes will be stationed on the Silesian frontier in case of an unexpected attack on the part of Russia. Twelve hundred men are working at the fortifications of Königsberg, hitherto neglected out of respect to that Power. The Guards will be stationed between Wittenberg and Erfurt, ready to march at a moment's notice to Silesia or the Rhine, from which they will be about equi-distant. On the Lower and Middle Rhine 140,000 Prussians will be stationed—80,000 at Dusseldorf; 40,000 at Cologne; 20,000 at Coblenz. This latter force she proposes to support by the 9th and 10th Corps of the Federal army, and a great army will be ready to make its descent upon the shores of Northern Italy. Broken and dispirited as Austria is not, she is better able to fight at this moment than she will be at any future time. We believe, therefore, in peace, and we believe the path to peace will be made smooth to her, for the Emperor has won the advantage which he proposes to himself. He has climbed his day's journey, and he is probably inclined to halt and rest, and recruit his strength. If this should be so, and if this war between France and Austria is ended, France becomes tremulous in power out of the conflict, and Europe will look on with still increasing interest, much meditating upon the future while she rests upon her arms.

The French have been victorious—thus far they find themselves probably on the point of carrying the last of the Austrian positions in Italy. Supposing that done, they will stand face to face with Austria's big brother, the German confederation. The prospect of a general and huge European war is frightful. The Austrian Empire is in a most critical position. The revolt of Hungary is imminent, and every other province is discontented. But it is not the object of France to destroy Austria. That would be as dangerous an unprofitable. Napoleon, therefore, stops short to see whether Austria will consent to purchase safety and fair peace at the price of sacrificing her Italian sway. We think she will.

To violate this pledge would not be to be moderate, and no one must ask him to do this. It is necessary for the progress of the age that Austria should be shut out of Italy. It is necessary for the tranquility of Europe that a strong and thoroughly national State, able to prevent the trespasses of foreigners, should hold the north of Italy. If these powers are boldly recognized by the great Powers, the work of negotiation will be short and beneficial.

[From the London Post, July 9.]

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\$366,040  
To be Distributed!

25,828 Prizes.  
MORE THAN 1 PRIZE TO EVERY 2 TICKETS.

Georgia State Lottery.

For the benefit of the  
MONTICELLO UNION ACADEMY,  
OF JASPER COUNTY, GEORGIA.  
AUTHORIZED BY SPECIAL ACT OF LEGISLATURE.  
McKINNEY & CO., Managers.

CAPITAL PRIZE  
\$60,000!  
Tickets only Ten Dollars.

Halves, Quarters, and Eighths in Proportion.

TO BE DRAWN EACH SATURDAY IN JULY,  
In the City of Savannah, Georgia.  
Class 26, to be Drawn July 2.  
Class 27, to be Drawn July 9.  
Class 28, to be Drawn July 16.  
Class 29, to be Drawn July 23.  
Class 30, to be Drawn July 30.

MAGNIFICENT SCHEME,

1 Prize of \$60,000. . . . . \$60,000

1 do. 20,000 is . . . . . 20,000

1 do. 10,000 is . . . . . 10,000

1 do. 5,000 is . . . . . 5,000

1 do. 4,000 is . . . . . 4,000

1 do. 3,000 is . . . . . 3,000

1 do. 2,000 is . . . . . 2,000

1 do. 1,500 is . . . . . 1,500

1 do. 1,000 is . . . . . 1,000

1 do. 500 are . . . . . 500

1 do. 400 are . . . . . 400

1 do. 300 are . . . . . 300

1 do. 200 are . . . . . 200

1 do. 100 are . . . . . 100

100 do. 95 are . . . . . 9,500

100 do. 85 are . . . . . 8,500

APPROXIMATION PRIZES,

4 Prizes of \$300 approximating to \$60,000 are . . . . . \$800

4 do. 150 do. 20,000 are . . . . . 600

4 do. 100 do. 10,000 are . . . . . 400

4 do. 50 do. 5,000 are . . . . . 200

8 do. 80 do. 4,000 are . . . . . 640

8 do. 60 do. 3,000 are . . . . . 480

8 do. 50 do. 2,000 are . . . . . 400

400 do. 20 do. 1,000 are . . . . . 200

25,000 do. 8 are . . . . . 800

25,828 Prizes, amounting to . . . . . \$365,040

Certificates of Packages will be sold at the following rates, which is the risk:

Certificates of Packages of 10 Whole Tickets, . . . . . \$60

10 Half Tickets, . . . . . 30

10 Quarter Tickets, . . . . . 15

10 Eighth Tickets, . . . . . 7.50

IN ORDERING TICKETS, OR CERTIFICATES

Enclose the money to our address for the tickets ordered, on receipt of which they will be forwarded by first mail. Purchasers can have tickets ending in any figure they may designate.

The list of drawn numbers and prizes will be sent to purchasers immediately after the drawing.

**Notice to Correspondents.**

Those who prefer not sending money by mail, can use

**THE EXPRESS COMPANIES,** whereby money for Tickets, in sums of Ten Dollars and upwards, can be sent us

AT OUR RISK AND EXPENSE,

from any city or town where there is an Express Office. The money and order must be inclosed in a Government Post Office Stamped Envelope, or the Express Companies cannot receive them.

All communications strictly confidential.

Orders for Tickets or Certificates, by mail or express, to be directed to

McKINNEY & CO., Savannah, Ga.

ie2 w&t-w3t

JOHN REEDS, . . . . . ROBERT HOWDON,

**FRANKFORT FOUNDRY.**

The undersigned have recently purchased out

Joseph Cooper, and are now refting the establishment, with the view of conducting the business upon a complete scale. They are able to fill orders for almost any description of casting, of brass or iron, and are prepared to make any article of Iron Railings. They will do work as well, as cheap, and as expeditious as similar work can be had in Louisville or Cincinnati.

REES & HOWDON.

april w&t-w6t

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, BATON ROUGE, LA.,

May 10, 1859.

A recent meeting of the Board of Supervisors of the State Seminary of Learning, held at Alexandria, in the parish of Rapides, the following resolution was passed:

Resolved, That the President of the Board, in his official capacity, advertise for applications from persons competent to fill—

1. A Professorship of Mathematics, Natural and Experimental Philosophy, with All the Tactics, to which office may be attached a salary of twenty-five hundred dollars per annum—\$2500.

2. The office of Instructor of English and Ancient Languages, to which office may be attached a salary of two thousand dollars per annum—\$2000.

3. Instructor of Engineering, Architecture and Drawing, to which office shall be attached a salary of twenty-five hundred dollars—\$2500.

4. The office of Instructor of Chemistry, Geology and Mineralogy, and Infantry Tactics, to which office shall be attached a salary of twenty-five hundred dollars per annum—\$2500.

5. The office of Instructor of the Modern European Languages; to which office may be attached a salary of two thousand dollars per annum—\$2000.

From the five Professors selected a Superintendent will be chosen, who shall receive one thousand dollars—\$1000—extra consideration in virtue thereof.

Qualified rooms to be provided for the Professors free of charge.

In accordance with the foregoing resolution, notice is hereby given to all such persons as may desire to present themselves as competent to fill the chairs above enumerated, to make application and with respect to qualifications to me, the Executive Officer at Baton Rouge, until the 20th day of August next, and after that time at Alexandria, in the parish of Rapides, until the 1st day of September, 1859, and then, and place the selections will be made to fill the several Professorships and a Superintendent chosen.

The appointments thus made will take effect on the FIRST MONDAY OF JANUARY NEXT, (1860) at which time the institution will be opened.

ROBERT C. WICKLIFFE,

National Intelligencer, Richmond Enquirer, Louisville Courier, Philadelphia Enquirer, New York Herald, Charleston Mercury, New Orleans, Young, Boston Post, and Nashville Patriot, will please come and send bill to the Executive office, Baton Rouge, la7 w&t-w7t

Something New!

Agents wanted, to go into a New and Honorable Business,

which will pay from \$15 to \$30 weekly. No Humbug, Satisfaction guaranteed. Send stamp for particulars, which are free.

S. M. MYRICK & CO., Lynn, Mass.

May 13 w

Ale, Beer, and Lager Beer,

100 Barrels, half Barrels, Kegs, and Bottles, can be furnished at all times to the trade and the public in general, in quantities to suit purchasers from the Brewery of D. F. Wolf, at Louisville, Ky., manufacturer's price, and by the undersigned, who is authorized to warrant it a *pure article*.

A. KAHR,

sole agent for the sale of D. F. Wolf's malt liquor for Frankfort and vicinity. April w&t-w7t

Spring Bed for Sale in Frankfort.

OUR LADY'S PAPER. This is an entirely new application of spiral springs to beds, making decidedly the most comfortable, neat, and cheap spring bed ever offered for sale, adjusted to every description of bedstead. We believe it entirely useless to go into detail relative to the advantages of this bed, as it is a common subject of discussion, and adaptation to the wants of the people. We offer to attach it to any bedstead, submit it to trial, to the satisfaction of any person, at the extraordinary low price of \$4.50 a pair, and if after trial, it proves unsatisfactory, take it away, refund the money, and replace old beds, as we found it.

DOXON & GRAHAM,

sole agents for the sale of this new bed in this county. May 10 w&t-w7t

AIR BRUSHES—The largest variety in Frankfort. DR. MILL'S Drug Store.

## ADAMS EXPRESS CO.

Office at Gwin & Owen's Hardware Store.

G. W. OWEN Agent.

STATE OF KENTUCKY. — County, SS.

A STATEMENT respecting the affairs of the set of the Legislature of Kentucky, and pursuant to an act of the Legislature of Kentucky, entitled, "An act concerning Express Companies," and numbered 751, declaring said Companies to be common carriers, and providing for the safety of articles entrusted to them.

The business of said company is conducted by nine Managers, whose full names and proper places of residence are as follows, viz:

W. M. DINSMORE, New York, N. Y.

EDWARD R. DODD, Philadelphia, Pa.

CHARLES M. SHOEMAKER, Baltimore, Md.

GEORGE W. CASS, Pittsburgh, Mass.

JAMES M. THOMPSON, Springfield, Mass.

CLAPP SPOONER, Bridgeport, Conn.

JOHN LINGHAM, New York, N. Y.

JOHN LINGHAM, Philadelphia, Pa.

RUFUS B. KINSLEY, Newport, R. I.

The persons interested as cestui que trust are the stockholders of said Company, who change from day to day, and of whom it is impossible to make an accurate statement; owing to the frequency of such changes.

The amount of Capital employed in the business of said Company, in the State of Kentucky is nearly as follows:

W. M. DINSMORE, New York, N. Y.

EDWARD R. DODD, Philadelphia, Pa.

CHARLES M. SHOEMAKER, Baltimore, Md.

GEORGE W. CASS, Pittsburgh, Mass.

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